WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894.

If our friends who fover us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send storage for that purpose

No Caneus Can Do It.

Some people talk as if it were within th power of a caucus of the Democrats of the Senate to declare the Wilson bill a Democratic measure, so that no Democrat in the Senate could vote against it without dis lovalty to his party.

That is only less preposterous than th idea that it is within the power of Mr. CLEVELAND to render the WILSON bill a Democratic measure, simply by announcing his personal or official opinion that the bull is all right and in agreement with Demoeratic principles.

There is no authority in the Democratic party, short of a National Convention as fully representative of the organization as was the Chicago Convention of 1892, which can withdraw the declaration that the only constitutional tariff is a tariff for revenue only, and that protection is nothing but

fraud and robbery.

Another National Convention, properly called, might authoritatively require Democratic Senators to vote for a protective tariff shaped to create a deficiency. No Senate caucus can make the Wilson bill e Democratic measure. No individual Democrat in the White House or elsewhere can veto the resolution adopted at Chicago by the great conclave of the Democracy.

What is Mr. Bayard Trying to Do?

The most interesting thing in regard to the Bluefields incident is the unofficial ancement that Ambassador BAYARD has been for several months "negotiating with the British Government for a clearly defined agreement upon the questions that have bothered both countries for years, growing out of the CLAYTON-BULWER Treaty."

What sort of an agreement is it that the Administration desires, and that the Ambassador is endeavoring to procure?

For years after the CLATTON-BULWER Treaty was ratified, the principal task of succonsive American Secretaries of State was to induce England to live up to the terms of it. None of them succeeded, but the hair grew gray on the heads of several of them in consequence of the nervous

If Mr. GRESHAM, through Mr. BATARD, is following up the efforts of his distinguished redecessors away back in the fiftles, he is doing an uncommonly stupid thing.

After Great Britain has persistently violated the terms of this treaty during the long period of time when she had nothing to gain by respecting it, and everything to gain by treating it as a dead letter, it would be a fine stroke of diplomacy to persuade her to acknowledge the binding force of the treaty now, when we are building canal through Nicaragua!

The principal effect of a revival of the CLATTON-BULWEB Treaty would be to admit England to equal partnership with ourselves in the political control of this American water way between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

If that is the distinct agreement which Mr. BAYARD is trying to procure, his task is not likely to be laborious. On the other hand, if the Ambassador is

working in London for a distinct admission on the part of England that the CLAYTON BULWER Treaty is void on account of the non-fulfilment by England of her obligations, he is rendering a great service to the country which he represents with such distinguished ability, and at so inadequate as annual compensation. If he succeeds, he will cover himself with diplomatic glory.

It is not for American interests that the CLAYTON-BULWER Treaty, kicked over by Great Britain as soon as it was concluded ould be set upon its legs again.

The Chamber of Commerce in Error. A memorial against the BLAND Seigniorbill, and urging President CLEVELAND to veto it, was adopted yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce. The memorial, it is said, was drawn up by the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT, and is, in the main, well reasoned and convincing. One misstatement in it, however, requires correction. It is this:

"The proposed new issue is based upon the violation of the faith of the nation in so far as it dilutes the security which was piedged under the act of 1890 for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued there

Mr. BRATTON IVES, in a speech which he made upon the subject, also remarked: "Every ounce of silver taken from the store in the Treasury for coinage under the proposed bill would be taken from an amount already pledged by the Govern-ment as security for the notes already issued."

The act of July 14, 1890, which is referred to as authority for these assertions, pledges nothing whatever as security for the notes of which it authorizes the issue; nor does it forbid the use for the benefit of the Treasury of the difference between the cost of the bilver buillion purchased with such notes and its coining value. On the contrary, it expressly declares that the retary of the Treasury "shall coin of the silver bullion purchased under the provisions of this act as much as may be neces sary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes herein provided for, and

any gain or seigniorage arising from such

age shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury." The Secretary of the Treasury has, therefore, already power to coin of the silver builton purchased under the act of July 14. 1890, as many silver dollars as may be requisite to redeem the notes issued nder that act, and to coin and issue for general purposes the remaining silver to the amount of \$55,000,000. BLAND bill, now before the President, does no more than dispense with the preliminary coinage to the amount of the Treasury notes, and permits the immediate use of the seigniorage. This is bad enough, but it does not involve any violation of

The Scattering of the Ships.

public faith.

The strongest squadron that any country showed at Rio de Janeiro during the late hostilities there, and the strongest that we ever sent to any foreign port, is already dispersing, its errand having been accounplished. The rights of American commerce have been adequately protected, although it took a shot from the Detroit's battery and the clearing for action of the whole fleet to enforce them. As for American political rights, there is no longer any fear of a violation of the Monnon doctrine through an attempt to overthrow the Brazilian republic by European aid and comfort.

Other duties monnwhile demand the attention of Admiral BENHAM's vessels. The affair at Bluefields requires the presence of the San Francisco, and the Admiral goes thither with his flagship. She will then return to the North Atlantic station, which has rights, an represented by the mere agita- regulate religious and educational matters been stripped of vessels to supply needs elsewhere until only the Miantonomoh and | going backward rather than making prog- |

the Vesuvius are left. The Behring Sea fleet must be made up, and the Charlest which may be its flagship, will go to the Pacific, and meanwhile is ordered to Monte video. The Detroit will proceed to Norfolk for alterations. The Newark must remain at Montevideo, being the regular flagship of the South Atlantic station. The Nev York will go to St. Lucia for the present All the other foreign war ships precede ours in leaving Rio de Janeiro, and the inrease of the fever hurried their departure as it has that of our own ships.

From other sources will soon come ver els for strengthening the various stations No fewer than seven are likely to go into commission during the next six weeks and four of them should be ready within twenty days. These are the Columbia, the fastest of our cruisers; the new 2,000-tonner Marbiehead; the ever-useful Atlanta which has been under repair, and the Alert which has been getting ready for Behring Sea. They will be followed by the Montgomery, a sister ship of the Marblehead, and by the two fine and fast cruisers Cincinnati and Baleigh, built in the Government yards at Brooklyn and Norfolk. With such additions and the scattering of the squadron at Rio de Janeiro, there will be enough ships available for all the routine service now in prospect.

The Wreck at Roncador.

The recent investigation of the Kearsarge disaster has resulted in a preliminary decision unfavorable to two of the officers of that vessel. The court of inquiry finds, according to the statement made public, that Commander HEYERMAN and Lieut. LIMAN were negligent in the performance of their duty. Secretary HERBERT expresses his approval of this finding, and, furthermore, acts promptly upon it by ordering a court martial for the trial of these officers to-morrow.

As the inquiry conducted by the court over which Admiral GHERARDI presided seems to have been fair and considerate, doubtless its conclusions were reluctantly reached. There had been a hope that an error in the charts would fully account for the strange disaster: but while stretching all the possibilities of this sort, it seemed evident that the Kearsarge had gone need essly, and, as it proved, fatally near the principal source of danger that she had to keep clear of, in her short voyage from Portau-Prince across the Caribbean Sea. There was not even a storm to help to account for the disaster. The evidence indicated a liability of the currents around Roncador to shift, and that no margin had been alowed for this shifting, which was thought

to be what carried her on the reef.

It will be interesting to note whether the opinion reached by Admiral GHERARDI's court will affect the fate of the Hartford. A iberal provision of money for refitting FAR-BAGUT'S renowned flagship for cruising service has been made in the pending Navy Appropriation bill. The suggestion had occurred that, if proper care was taken of the Kearsarge, and yet she was lost, it would be better not to run similar risks with the Hartford, but to keep her safely laid up in ordinary as a relic. The chief value of the two vessels has been not the routine duty they might perform, but their past glories and inspiring associations, which increase the pride of the people in the navy and their desire to do everything possible for it. But if Admiral GHERARDI'S court has accertained that proper care and caution would have saved the conqueror of the Alabama, then it may be safely assumed that most unremitting attention will be exercised in any future cruises of the Hartford. The hard lesson of the fate of the Kearsarge will not be for gotten by those who are intrusted with the charge of FARRAGUT's flagship, so that to expense should be grudged that is needed to prepare her for active service again.

Women and the Suffrage.

Within a few days a postal card reading thus has been sent to a large number of people in this city, both men and women:

"A committee of ladies invite you and all the adult members of your household to call at Suzzar's on any to sign a petition to strike out, in our State Constitu on, the word male as a qualification for voters. Cit culars explaining the reasons for this request may be obtained at the same time and place. Mrs Changes Russell Lowell, Mrs. J. Wanner Goddan, Mer. Joseph H. Choath, Mes. Robert Ades, Dr. Mart Puthan Jacobs, Mes. Henry M. Sanders,

"Niss ADELS M. FIELDE." This circular has much significance because of the character of the ladies whose names are appended to it. So far as we know, none of them has taken part in the women's rights agitation of the last forty years, and hitherto they have not been among those who were active in demanding the suffrage for women. The radical women's rights agitators like Mrs. STANTON and Miss ANTHONY have not had them among their followers. and have not enlisted their sympathies. They have represented feminine conservatism, or the prevailing feminine sentiment. and hence have kept aloof from the little band of women who have struggled for years and against so many discouragements to arouse in their sisters a desire for political privileges which would put them on an equality with men in the State.

It is true that Mrs. JACOBI, for instance, was one of the first American women to enter the regular medical profession, and that she has won much distinction in that field; but she has not been publicly associated with the women's rights agitators who have been engaged in a ceaseless fight for those privileges during the whole of her successful professional career. She began by contenting herself with resisting the prejudice, then almost universal, against what was called the enlargement of "women's sphere," which opened for them other activities than those pursued in the seclusion of the home or the schoolhouse. At the time when she prepared herself for the medical profession, it was a brave step for her to take; but since that day it has become a matter of course for women to engage in any honorable occupations for which they can fit themselves. With the sole exception of the employments that require rude masculine strength and endurance, they are now successfully pursuing every department of business and professional industry in numbers so great that their appearance in competition with men no longer attracts attention. If a woman has her living to make, or practical abilities which she wishes to exercise, public opinion finds no fault with her if she goes out into the field of industry like a man. She can do as she pleases about it, whether the occupation be trade, manufacture, a profession, the public service, the stage, the platform, or any other career for which she is competent; and she suffers nothing in public or private estimation in consequence. She rather gains in

This great advantage was won by women during a period when the cause of women's tors for woman suffrage, seemed to be precisely as they should see fit.

esteem because of her self-reliance; and ex-

perience shows that she loses nothing of

the feminine charm that is in her.

ress. Women were struggling for social rather than political rights; but now havng conquered in the first field, this circular looks as if they were beginning to have aspirations for equal triumph in the other Having demonstrated their ability to con pete with men in private business, they are growing confident of their ability to join with them in the management of the affairs of the State. They are not wildly agitating to accomplish their purpose by dint of vociferation, but are calmly and quietly organizing to influence the reason and the justice of the coming Constitu tional Convention. It is noticeable, to that the headquarters of the committee of ladies who sent out the circular we have quoted, are at a resort of fashion in the Fifth avenue and not in a place with which radicalism or eccentricity is associated. This indicates that the present movement ex pects to receive aid and impulse from socia orces which hitherto have turned with indifference or revulsion from efforts to obtain woman suffrage. Therein consist its great significance.

Undoubtedly if this committee represent the sentiment of a great body of the intelligent women of the State its petition to strike from the State Constitution the word "male" as a qualification for voters will not go unheeded. Whenever women generally want the suffrage and make known their want, they will obtain it.

Governor Royal on the Future o Canada.

We have before us a French pamphlet, published also in English, which is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the Dominton of Canada. It is entitled Le Canada, République ou Colonie and is written by the Hon. JOSEPH ROYAL formerly Governor of the Northwest Territories. The author undertakes to demon strate that, for all the provinces of Britisl North America a continuance of the present dependence on Great Britain is intolerable and that the alternative methods of escape are annexation to the United States or the creation of an independent federal republic. He is evidently convinced that the former alternative should be favored by the French speaking Catholics of the province of Quebec, but the reason put forward for this preference is founded, as we shall see, on a misconception of the powers of self-control which a Canadian province would retain if admitted as a State into the Union.

Governor Royal begins by asserting that the present situation of the Dominion is be set with perils. The economical and social forces of the population are, he maintains, profoundly shaken; and it is neither a prolongation of the status quo, nor the dream of imperial federation, by which Canada can be saved. Her rescue is to be found only in the natural, salutary, and fruitful development of a national destiny. The author o this namphlet proceeds to examine whether the country is prepared for such a fina measure of emancipation, and, having defined the characteristic marks of nationalities, he points out that they exist in Canada It is, wever, a federative and not a uni-fied State, the materials of which are ready. We are reminded that a federal system presupposes the existence of separate nation alities and that this regime, which seems to be the formula for governments in the nineeenth century, offers all the desired security for the lawful and regular development of its constituent autonomous members A negative answer is returned to the further question whether Canada, in the final stage of its evolution from the status of a colony to that of an independent federal republic would run the risk of a social and political convulsion, and would have to seek complete emancipation by means of a sanguinary revolution. He has no difficulty in proving by the declarations of British statesmen, Conservative as well as Liberal. that, should the provinces now embraced in the Dominion express a desire for a complete separation from Great Britain, the

desire could be peaceably attained. Passing to an investigation of the industrial and economical conditions of the coun try, Governor ROYAL affirms, without fear of contradiction, that the markets for Ca independent negotiations but by the diplomacy of the mother country, no longer correspond to the expansion of the productive power. It is England that hinders the Ca adian provinces from deriving from the American market all the natural advantages of which they have urgent need. On this point he does not hesitate to say that, without the power of making her own commercial treaties, Canada cannot long continue her protectionist system, which already threatens her with ruin, nor, on the other hand, enter on free trade, which would simply be a quicker mode of suicide.

Finally, how, under the present status, can Canada be delivered from the frightful evil of religious dissensions? Governor ROYAL goes at length into this question. and, after setting forth the breaches of faith and disabilities which the Frenchspeaking Catholics have suffered in Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories, he declares that the matter at issue is one of principle, which admits of no compromise or accommodation. His Catholic fellow countrymen, he says, consider elementary education as a thing of vital moment to their faith, and as a question of social interest with regard to which a legislature should interfere only within limits strictly defined by a Constitution. He would, therefore, set the school controversy forever at rest, by giving every citizen who is required to pay a school tax the right to say how the tax he pays shall be applied; and he would make this right the subject of an organic article in the new Constitution of an independent federative Canada

Governor Royal thinks that, if the school question could be settled in this way, the French-speaking Catholics of the province of Quebec would prefer independence to annexation to the United States. The ground for this belief is the assertion that "all the United States are fundamentally hostile to the Catholics on the school question." This is an accident due to the preponderance of Protestants in every State. The Federal Constitution has nothing to do with the question of public education; that is a matter which each State is left to settle for itself. If the majority of the voters of any State were Catholics, they could not only cause Catholic doctrines to be taught in all the public schools, but, so far as any bar in the Federal Constitution is concerned, they could actually make Catholicism the established Church within their State. There would not be the alightest difficulty in apportioning school money among the various religious denominations 'according to their numerical strength, provided, we repeat, the Catholics should possess a majority at the ballot box. Now, a majority of the inhabitants of the province of Quebec are French-speaking Catholics. Should they decide to enter the Union as a State, they would do so with a State Constitution. which they would frame, and which might

In a word, the arguments brought for-

ward in good faith by Governor ROYAL to support the project of complete political independence, are in every particular, as cogent on behalf of annexation to the United States.

Governor BEN TILLMAN has decided have a seat in the United States Senate, and he says that he will get there without blood-shed. He is a mild and bashful person, and focen't ask for all he deserves. He seems to be the State of South Carolina at present Congress.

That august young body, the Senate of Amherst College, a conclave of undergradu ates engaged in self-government, has decided to govern no more. It will go out of busi-ness and let the old faculty try to carry on the college government once more and the Senate is sore in its prerog atives. It must be matter of deep regret to all students of college institutions that the Amherst Senate has not decided to resort to strong measures. It ought to susp faculty for a year, with a recommendation to fessors not to allow their erring hors to come back. And why not put the President under the pump?

Mr. J. SULLIVAN CLARKSON has emerged from Iowa once more, and appeared in Washington to give his views upon the situatio Nothing shall induce us to disclose those views. We merely wish to express our satisfaction in knowing that Mr. CLARKSON has not ceased and will not cease to keep his hand upon the helm and to hang his hat upon his

A bill forbidding "treating" has bee passed to a third reading by the Massachusett House of Representatives. It is proposed we believe, to make the Massachusetts saloons consist of cells or booging booths, into which only one drinker is admitted at a time. He goe through substantially the same solemnities that accompany voting, has a certain time to take his drink, and must then yield to his successor. If his name is not on the regis tered lists of drinkers, he is thrown out. No saloon keeper or barkeeper is allowed to see a registered drinker toss off his cup. In solitude and silence the tossing is tossed. The tosses isn't allowed even to wipe his moustache out of doors. No evidence of his crime is permitted. In dark places and solitary, the deed is done, and the registered drinker goes on his way deploring.

We had good evidence last January that a number of the representatives of Europea powers at Rio were ready for intervention in the affairs of Brazil to the detriment of its Government. It was then that they heard from this country the words of warning. "Hands off Brazil!" The words were not official nor from the State Department; yet not the less did they express the sentiment of the American people, and receive the support of the country. Very soon thereafter the foreign powers concluded to postpone the day of intervention. They restrained their hands. They knew that the voice which reached them from this country was authoritative, ever though it had not been raised in Washington It was well for them that they gave heed to it. Meanwhile, the Brazilian Government strengthened by the assurance of America. friendship, applied its power to the suppres sion of the revolt, and gained successes which soon relieved it from all danger of foreign intervention, and rendered it unneces the friends of Brazil here to repeat the admo nition. "Hands off!" in the hearing of the rep esentatives of the European powers at Rio There is no doubt that, if the projected intervention had been executed last January, its results would have been calamitous to Brazil. and not alone to her.

If the Hon. SILICA S. COXET succeeds in reaking away from the hay scales in front of CLAGGUM's store next Sunday, and beginning is march against Washington, it will be thoughtful act for the town authorities of the first place he reaches to impress him and set him to work upon the roads. Thus the SILICA S. Coxer Good Roads Association may be of service to good roads. Give to Coxer a shovel, to CABL BROWNE a pickage, and to STUMP LU BY, the reformed cowpuncher, the condust of the or team.

Into the ears of the great Sovereign and the other thinktrusts should be poured this maddening tale of oppression in indred workmen in a window glass factory at Anderson have struck because the nanager refused to furnish them with ice for their drinking water. They must wonder at their own moderation. But they will learn. The next strike they strike they will demand hampagne on their ice.

In moments of deep meditation, the thought may sometimes flit. like cigarette smoke, through the marble cloisters of the Hon. Josian Quincy's brain, that it was hardly worth shinning down one's family tree for the sake of mingling in the affairs of ungrateful world. It may be that the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCT would be, we will not say happier but less bored, if he shinned up again.

Col. WILLIAM QUOLIBET JUDGE, chief assessor and typewriter to the Mahatmas, will not be discouraged by the attacks Theosophists less theosophical than he is. From the heaven-grazing Himalayas the Ma hatmas wave him deaf-and-dumb theosophy. and breathe strength and encouragement and this aura so voluminous and so vast, it is the cura of the BLAVATSKY, the stepdaughter of the Mahatmas, the mother and grandmother of mysteries, the aunt of the Occult. The Mahatmas will stick to Jungs, if Jungs will stick to them. It would not be a bit surprising if some of the disbelievers in Mahatmism should be caught up some fine night and made to stand on their heads in the rock caves of Maj-eek.

Some United States engineers report that the Missouri River is decreasing and drying up. Let her dry. No matter what becomes of that tawny slime, the real Nile of the Mis souri will continue to flow and fructify and be the great god of the land. The Missouri may dry up, but Col. ARE SLUPSKY never will.

A Scene at the White House

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The report that Mr. Cleveland, whenever a Senator or Representative calls on him about an appointment or other favors, awears his visitor to secreey about what has passed between them, has a small foundation in truth. If a certain distinguished Senator may be believed, the President really made the following remark the otherday: "It is not the lies that are told about me that I object to so much as that you people go right off and repeat what passes here when you come about appointments." Then the President informed the gentleman he was addressing that he was sorry to add that in this respect he regarded him as sne of the greatest "If you must talk, please tell every sinners. thing just as it is, especially whenever you at-tempt to repeat what I have said. I consider every man sworn to secrecy about such inter-views as the one we have had."

And the Senator straightway departed to rereat, as nearly as he could remember, every word that had been said, to say nothing of his own running comments.

Red are the streets of Denvar.

White are the municipa with snow. i se are the people of Danvar, Let har go. Welle; let her go. Up to his blood in brid. is showing his warlike east?

DEMOCRACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ery. The Magwamps Get the Offices, While Princerate Are Useful Only on Ricelton Bay-Reston's New Collector,

Bosros, March 20,-The influence which has beamexerted upon the fortunes of the Demo-cratic party of Massachusetts by the Mugwump during the last ten years, has had its sulmination in the appointment of the Hon. Customs at the port of Boston. If the President's purpose was to affront every self-respecting Democrat in the State, and o put a premium upon political apathy, he could not have chosen a better man to fill he highest Federal office in New England.

To the discredit of the Democratic organisation, it may be said that its responsible enders permitted this outrage without mak ing the slightest protest. This suning attle tude is a result of the absolute domination of the handful of Mugwumps who have been allowed to manage the campaigns and to shape the issues and policies constituting the basis of the party's appeals to the electors. Mr. Cleveland's unnecessary insult to the

Bay State Democracy has been emphasized by the contemptuous attitude assumed by his new Collector since the date of his confirmation by the Senate. He has issued two manifestoes, in which he declares his policy and outlines the course which he proposes to follow with respect to the distribution of the patronage of his office. In the first of these he blunt ly informs the people that he contemplates making no changes except those that may be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the service, and that he will be the sole judge of the circumstances. "The President." h says, "knew my views on the subject of civil service reform, and I have a right to believe that he expected me to put them in force." The Collector also takes occasion to expres his regret that every place under the Treasury Department is not controlled by the Chinese system. In his second proclamation the Colactor remarks that he has a huge batch of applications for appointments in the customs service, and that the applicants are strong! recommended by Democratic committees and by Democratic leaders, but, he adds, "this wil not belp their claims." In effect he save to the 177,000 Democrats who voted for Presi dent Cleveland: "You need not expect an favors from this Administration. If any changes are made, only Mugwumps will

In the lingo of the Mugwumps a Democra who seeks office is a spoilsman. If he hap pens to take an active part in political affairs he is forever disqualified for the public service. During campaigns his voice may be heard on the platform and in the convention he may sway men's minds and lead them int the right path. But when the time comes t distribute the rewards of victory he must step aside and make way for the Mugwumi who lacked the energy to fight and the polit ical ability to lead.

To the latter class Mr. Winslow Warren be longs. He has been neither a factor nor a leader in the politics of the State. He did not display an active interest even in the Mug-wump movement of 1884. He is without influence in any political group. He is a member of the Reform Club. He is a Chinese reformer a free trader, and a slavish worshipper at the shrine of Mugwumpery. He could not b elected as Hogreeve or as Fence Viewer in the town of Dednam. In the State at large he was utterly unknown until Mr. Cleveland discovered him and thrust him upon the party. It may not be out of place to remark that the Mugwump has done very well in Massachussetts in the way of office brokerage. Of the little group of dissidents who bolted the Republican ticket in 1884 and invaded the Democratic camp, a very respectable per-centage have displayed a thrift in procuring fat places for themselves or their friends that is somewhat remarkable. Their war cry at the start was: "Down with the spoils sys-tem! Up with the flag of civil service reform!" Their first notable achievement was to put Mr. William C. Endicott of Salem in the Cabi set. Mr. Endicott's chief claim to recog nition lay in the fact that when he consented to be a candidate for Governor in 1884, he ex pressly stipulated that he should not be expected to contribute, by speech, by check, or by any effort whatever, to the success of the national or State ticket. The second victory scored by this little group was the elevation of Leveret: Saltenstall to the post of Collector of he Port. They not only secured Mr. Saltonstall's appointment, against the united proest and opposition of the Democratic organ ization, but they absolutely controlled and

dominated his administration. Here is a list of other offices which been captured by the reformers and antispoilsmen since 1884: William E. Russell became Governor of the Commonwealth; Sherman Hoar became United States District Attorney; J. Russell Reed of Lexington. Commissioner of Foreign Mortgage Corporations; Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mayor of Boston; William J. Dale, Railroad Commissioner: Henry H. Carter, Superintendent of Streets in Boston; John T. Wheelwright, Gas Commissioner; his brother, E. M. Wheelwright, City Architect of Boston ; Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury: Josiah Quincy, Assistant Secretary of State; John T. Burnett, Assistant Postmaster at Boston; Robert Clark, Police Commissioner; Henry W. Swift, Harbor and Land Commissioner; Richard Olney, Attorney-General; Sigourney Butler, Second Comp roller of the Treasury from 1885 to 1889; Pierre Humbert, Jr., City Surveyor of Boston Winslow Warren, Collector of Customs. Mr. Ellis, a son of Dr. Rufus Ellis, is slated for Surveyor of Customs; and Mr. Albert B. Stearns is expected to be restored to his old post as Appraiser. Who will say that the Mugwump has not been mindful of his materia welfare while battling for reform and for the overthrow of the spoils system?

When Leverett Saltonstall entered the Custom House as Collector in December, 1885, he found the old fort garrisoned completely by Republicana. After twenty-five years of political exclusion the Democratic party had not a single representative there. Every department was controlled by sturdy Republicans It was only reasonable to expect that the victorious Democrate, after their long and weary pilgrimage in the valley of defeat, would be recognized and raised up. But Mr. Saitonstall had other views of the situation. He interpreted the Democratic victory as a personal triumph for Mr. Cleveland and for himself, He regarded his own appointment as of sufficient weight and importance to satisfy whatever claims to recognition other Democrats might venture to set up. He made, however, what he was pleased to call a liberal conces-sion to the party's demands, by selecting a Democrat to be his private secretary, and by removing two of the four deputies whom he found in office. During his four years of service vacancies occurred through deaths, removals for flagrant violations of the rules, and by the creation of new offices. In filling such vacancies he allowed a few Democrats to slip in, but he always took care to apologize to the public, and to explain, in some plausible way, the apparent lapse from virtue which was involved in his action. At the close of his term about 75 per cent. of the persons employed in the classified service were Republicans and 25 per cent. were Democrats. When Mr. Beard took office four years ago

he promptly ousted the two Democratic deputies and filled their places with Republicans. thus restoring the old condition. He removed several batches of employees in the classified service and made places for more of his heachmen. All the departments were put in charge of Republican chiefs, and gradually the unclassified employees were weeded out. Nearly 90 per cent, of the force in the Customs service are Republicans to-day. This is the altuation which Mr. Warren says that he does not intend to change. It may just as well be understood that if this

policy is adhered to, the Democratic voters will openly and vigorously revolt against the Administration that is responsible for it. They would not have fallen into line in 1892 were it not that piedges were given them that are now

flagrantly shattered. Persons high in the ils of the party whispered incid their ears promises of a healthful change in victory come once more to the Democracy. It was represented to those who were deeply in earnest upon the subject of of fice allotment, that Mr. Cleveland would not be under such pressing obligations to the Mugwump contingent in his second term as he was during his first. Besides, the craze for the Chinese method of appointment had abated noticeably, since no strenuous objections had been urged against the clean sweep made by the Republican Administration. Consequently it might be predicted that the second Demo cratic Administration would be Democratic in fact as well as in name. How are these prom-ises fulfilled? How is Mr. Cleveland redeeming the pledges made in his tehalf and in his interest? By turning over to the most inveterof patronage in New England.

fought the fight and kept the faith during the dark days of defeat and dinaster, have seen their trusted leaders, veterans in the service, thrust aside and insulted by a cabal of necphrtes. They have watched with shame and humiliation the series of political blunders. amounting to crimes against Democracy, which have marked the first year of the present Administration. They have seen the principles for which they fought, without hope of the pledges made by their party broken reckthe perversion of all that they hold sacred in the Democratic creed. They have suffered losses in labor and in business through the incompetence and impotence of the existing leadership. And now they are solemnly told by a newly chosen servant of Grover Clavaland that they are disqualified to take any part in the conduct of public affairs. Is it any wonder that they are preparing to arise in revoit? Is it any wonder that predictions are freely made by some of the closest observers that Massachusetts will give a Republican majority of 50,000 next November and send twelve Republicans to Congress?

Earnest and consistent Democrats, who have

Mr. Cleveland cannot plead ignorance of Mr. Warren's purpose. He knew thoroughly the character and the predilections of that gentleman before he appointed him. He was made aware of the fact that Mr. Warren represented no appreciable section of the Massachusetta Democracy. He was told that at the election of last November, when the Administration and its measures were seeking popular adorsement, Mr. Warren publicly refused to vote for a Democratic candidate for Representative who had been regularly and fairly and honestly nominated at a party caucus in Dedham. The only reason that could be discovered for this act of treason was that the candidate bore an Irish name and lacked the social advantages possessed by the set in which the new Collector moves. In the face of all these facts, Mr. Cleveland made him Collector of Customs, and by doing so affronted every oyal Democrat in the Commonwealth.

So complete is the Mugwump domination of the party voice and the party machinery that not a single newspaper nor a single Democratic leader has yet protested, except in whispers, against the appointment of Mr. Warren or against his insulting proclamations. But those who are permitted to know the sentiment pervading the inner circles are aware that a movement has already gained headway which will, before weeks, break the grip of this debasing influence. The party may suffer severe losses by the operation: but in the end the effect will be salutory. The virile, sturdy, honest, and aggressive Democracy of Massachusetts will assert its independence.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

A Nevada Man Insists that There Is an Important Relation Between Their Prices, To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your paper of the 5th inst. you have a very elabo rate and exceedingly interesting article entitled "Must Our Food Exposition Cease?" At the beginning of the second paragraph you say: "The price of wheat has long been dom-

inated by our current exporting power." Is that statement true? Is it not true that the price of wheat has long been dominated by the price of silver; that an ounce of silver or many years has been the value of a bushe of wheat; that when silver was worth \$1.2020 an ounce, wheat was worth a dollar and thirty cents a bushel; that when silver was worth dollar an ounce, wheat was worth a dollar bushel, and now, with silver at 60 cents, wheat is also 60 cents? Is not the same true as to cotton and corn, horses and land? Is it not true that priess have gone down all along the line in company with silver, and condition of affairs show that the real trouble with the country and the world is not overproduction, but underconsumption, caused by the appreciation of the measure of values, gold, which has brought every kind of business to the point where the margin of profit is gone and the balance is on the wrong side of the

the point where the margin of profit is gone and the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger?

If The Sux will take the price of silver at any given period of time as the first term of an example in simple proportion, and the price of wheat, or any other commodity, at the same time, for the second term, then take the price of silver at any other point of time for the of silver at any other point of time for the price of wheat or any other commodity at the price of wheat or any other commodity at the price of wheat or any other commodity at the price of wheat or any other commodity at the price of wheat or any other commodity at the records of the markets of that date.

I am aware that the answer thus obtained will not be in every instance accurate. The year of the famine in liussia wheat was higher than aliver. But take the average for the last twenty-one years—since silver was demonstized and began to decline—and the coincidence between the bullion price of silver and the price of every other thing that men have to sell is marvellous.

Now, sir, I believe The Sun to be a fair parent is the only honest Democratic paper: It was ever my fortune to see—and I would like a candid consideration of this matter: because, if the fall in the price of silver be only apparent, not real—the apparent decline being caused by the appreciation of the value of gold—then a mighty wrong has been done to the producers of this country, which cannot be too soon undone. Yours very truly.

Brone House, Nev., March 12.

" Mass" in Episcopal Churches, To run Entron or The Scy-Ner: In a communication dated March 14, which was published in your issue of the 18th inst. Mr. J. Spancer Turner, Jr., asys - that, as - mass is the name for the service of holy communion. ass' is celebrated in all Episcopal churches." 'mass' is colonizated in all Episcopal churches." Will the gentleman please give his authority for that state-ment? To the best of my knowledge and belief, no such word descriptive of that office is given in the head of Common Prayer, the recognized standard of ecclaof common reaper, the recognized standard of occla-siantical ceremonies art forth by the Protestant Epis-copal Church. If the word - mase is used by the ministers of the churches referred to, they are surely using a word which is certainly unauthorized when used to describe the caremony referred to, and for which they should be called to account by their Bishop. In common with many other loyal members of the Episcopal Church, I have watched with intense mis-Enteropal Church I have watched with intense mis-trust the rapid development of a ritualistic tendency in all of our metropolitan churches, but aspecially in the churches of his Lenature, it hary the Virgin, the Redeemer, and at Edward and have repeatedly asked how, in the general spread of knowledge and intelli-gence can this Church, the giory of Protestantism and the ideal of those who admire its reasonable pressura-tion of the fatts, hope to carry on the mission that senten to have been specifically intrusted to her of making the trathe of Christianity real witch and ra-sidual of the greatest tumber and variety of them. If a retrograde movement is allowed to take place within

her ranks?

If these men are not in sympathy with the Probestant traditions of the Episcopa Church, why do they estant traditions of the Episcopa Church, why do they state a summary of the members of the Episcopa Church may denote themselves by calling the Episcopa Church may denote themselves by calling the Episcopa Catherine. It may be asfery and that it is only a mail number that desire that designation. The Episcopal Church can never be "carboide" while it remains caps of the smaller belies into which our Precision Charch is unknown to the March our Precision.

Baw York, March 18.

The Skaters.

Fig. the Boston Courier, We skated up the winding alreads. Red-cheeked, bushleyed, with graceful stroke, the quickly whisked me by

When but around the acressing head. The inables states said: I fear you il have to also aid. I size so quick: 7, Nad.

And so I make her my support fletween the lonely hills: But when we neared the town again the threw aside her tile.

Monner or later a neglected cold will develop a con-stant tough, abortises of breath, failing excendible and whating of fisch, all symptomized of some section, thoug affection, which may be avoided or ballated by sening in time by, Syne's Expeditorial.

HUMAN PLIGHT.

Mr. Zaberburhler Thinks that Within Ste Wachs New York Could fton It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In THE SUN of March 10, in an editorial on "Flying," you suggest that Mr. Lilienthal should come ove to New York and show us how to fig. Several people have written to me for information re-

garding the price of a Lilienthal apparatus. to taste the delights of flying. This is evidence of an interest in the subject. but it is an interest which cannot be satisfac tory to the American inventor, because it wholly lacks what might be called the Hat Columbia spirit. It would be interesting, of course, to see Mr. Lilienthal soar through the air with his apparatus; but it would be as interesting and more gratifying to see an ex-

hibition of an American improvement on the Lillenthal device. It should be clearly understood that Mr. Lillenthal never really "winged" his flight, as has been erroneously written. While he used wing-shaped planes to accomplish sairing flight, because his respective experiments were "only" preliminary studies in his endeavor to accomplian dynamic flight by means of oscillating wings, these experimental wingplanes were rigidly connected, and wing action was therefore impossible. It should also to authentic instance of man flight by the use of Impossible, despite his knowledge and ingenu-

authentic instance of man flight by the use of a purely mechanical device—would have been impossible, despite his knowledge and ingenuity, if he had not possessed the means to construct his devices and if he had not had the courage to risk life and limb in his endeavor to reach the goal. A simple enough deduction; I quote it however, because it is so very simple that it might have been overlooked by these who profess to care that our country be not wholly left out of sight in the race for homore in this rather promising field.

It being understood that the Lilienthal sailing apparatus is in the main, but a slightly contaved plane, inclined at a small angle to the borizontal iabout 0', and weighted at a ratio of about one and a half pounds to the square foot of plane surface; that it costs in the province of the idea is clearly indicated. In the abstract, at least, the money question in the abstract, at least, the money question is not to be considered in the advancement of science; hence the next step should be to devise an apparatus which it requires less courage to guide through the air, the heart step in the devise operative safety. Like its humble prototype, the Lahenthal foat has a fatal propensity to capaize when struck by sudden puffs of wind, which are liable to occur at any time. "" Never heard of the Lancaster "effigies?"

Some fifteen years or so ago Mr. I. Lancaster of Chicago, who had long studied the flight of sailing birds, constructed a large number of aeroplanes, in crude imitation of a bird, fitted with a pendant weight and adorned with vertical tail, substantially like Lilienthal's devically patiently adapting the weight and the angle of inclination of the plane to the velocity of the wind, he successed over and over again in causing such official as he says he did. The Lilienthal apparatus operate of present over a successful per such as a fact of the lancaster officies to spring from his later did and does.

The Lilienthal apparatus is a comparatively safe while only when guided by an exper

643 East Twelfth Street, New York, March 19.

-Geologists find that the Juniate River, by reason of -Geologists find that the Joniate River, by reason of its course and fail, affords a wonderfully comprehensive view of the geological formations through which it flows. To fellow its course with the hammer is to obtain geological samples to be obtained so easily affeld in no other way.

-The presence of many thousand poor but thrifty liebrews in the down-town tenument house quarter of

the east side peoples the suburbs with little Jewish peddlers, boys and girls, who trudgedmany miles with small packs of matches or trinkets. The constantly asing means of chesp communication thro the suburbs enable these small merchants to extend their journeyings far beyond those of their predecas-sors in the business.

-Salad sellers now go about New York carryin "greens" in they baskets or in small bunches. The keen commercial instinct of the Italians has put a value upon salad herbs gathered in vacant lots and pon unused suburban land, so that old residents of the suburbs find all such herbs scarce and difficult to come at. The old-time faith in the alterative property of greens, especially in spring time, survives hereabouts with great tenacity.

-The Breckinridges of Kentucky have been equally distinguished in the Church and in politics. They have usually been uncompromising Presbyterians, and they held to the older branch of the Church when the Cumberland schism stirred the whole Presbyte the Southwest. Kentucky Fresbyterian body in the Southwest. Kentucky Fresbyterianism has been of a peculiarly aggreesive and energetic type, and there are several names among the list of Kentucky ministers that hold the highest places of honor in the Church.

Church.

—A few successful women book agents find it profitable to canvass the suburbs with coach and pair. They sell only expensive books dress right, approach well-appearing houses with confidence, send in a card that bears no business mark, and are usually ushered into the drawing room or library, and received with coachied and the drawing room or library, and received with coachied and the semicology of the coachies and the semicology of the coachies and the semicology of the coachies to justify the assuming of the expense.

there is enough profit in the business to juntify the assuming of the expense.

—What once passed in Boston for a practical joke has been perpetrated in stone. A dagstone in front of the Fancuit Market bears the deeply chiselled imprint of a large human foot. The legend is that a countryman was accustomed long years ago to loaf about the market to the annoyance of huster persons. A clerk in one of the stalls at length stooped down beside the idler and outlined his foot upon the pavement. When the countryman returned on the next warket day he found. countryman returned on the next market day he found that the cutline of his foot had been chissiled into the stone, and he took this broad him to get out of busy

-John liarris of Pennsylvania belonged to a class of men that this country produced in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and perhaps in the sariles years of the nineteenth, but a class that has few recruits in the last seventy-five years. Like the pictoresque and strenuous Augustine Herman, a hero of New York city and the Delaware penineula, Harris established himself in the wilderness and became s man of wealth, pewer, and high consideration through trade with the Indians Harris's Farry became Har-riaburg and the capital of Fennsylvania. Harris's son John took up the business where his father left it, and Justin took up ins custiness where are faither left it, and in the son's day a letter to "the care of John Harris," Harris's Ferry, North America," reached its destination from any part of the world. The man who surveyed the town that has grown into the capital city was the second Harris's sun-in-law, William Maclay. the Senator from Pennsylvania who conceived so low an opinion of Gen. Washington.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Two hundred new bafteries of artitlery are shortly to be added to the Russian army, which will increase the

sumber of fleid pieces by 1.000. A whaling expedition is to be despatched from Australia to the Amarctic Ocean shortly to test the practicability of establishing a whole-fishing industry in southern waters.

It has been generally stated at meetings of the unemployed in Vienna that there are 30,000 bemaless work-ers and 10,000 vacant dwellings in the Austrian capital at the present time. There are now published in the United Kingdom 2,-

291 newspapers: 1.781 in England of which 448 are published in London; 220 in Scotland, 186 in Ireland, 101 in Wales, and 70 in the British Isles. Two thou sand and sixty magazines were published in the United

sand and sixty magazines were published in the United Kinzdom hist part.

§ The illustrated press scored a high point in the recent canture in the Argentine Republic of the motorious English awindier, Jakes Halfour. An Englishman of Saita. Argentina, saw in the London Prans Riestonia Paper a picture of Balfour, and presspring recognized the original in a new arrival calling himself Samuel Butler. He communicated with the British Consol-ment Balfour's arrest followed. The smartest detectives had failed to get track of the absorption.

had falled to get track of the abstender.